

among the audience. There were fifteen sittings altogether, the last being held on February 23. The presiding judge, M. Delegorgue,¹ did his utmost to prevent the witnesses from giving evidence respecting the Dreyfus case; and again and again, when Maître Labori wished to ask a question, Delegorgue snappishly exclaimed: "The question shall not be put!" Nevertheless the judge could not prevent the witnesses and Labori from establishing a number of facts — among others the illegality of Dreyfus's condemnation, the insignificance of the evidence upon which he had been officially condemned, the error committed by the military judges in respect of the *'bordereau'* and the certainty that it was Esterhazy's work. The evidence was, indeed, of such immense significance that the General Staff thought it necessary to strike a decisive blow. General de Pellieux gave the jury a summary of a forged correspondence between Colonels von Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, the former German and Italian military *attaches*, this correspondence, in which Dreyfus was mentioned, having been manufactured by a certain Lemer cier-Picard with the knowledge of the notorious Colonel Henry. General de Boisdeffre, however, virtually certified its authenticity, and at the same time threatened the jury with the resignation of the whole General Staff if Zola were acquitted. Then Colonel Henry and Major Lauth accused Picquart of having

asserted
Dreyfus's innocence without knowledge of the
papers in. the
case, and of having invented one of them in
order to ruin
Esterhazy. Maitre Labori was not allowed to
question the

¹ He was the son of a certain Delegorgne, who after "being
known as the
"elephant hunter " in the days of Louis Philippe, became a
great friend of
Alfred de Musset with, whom he often played chess at the
Cafe de la Eegence.